



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

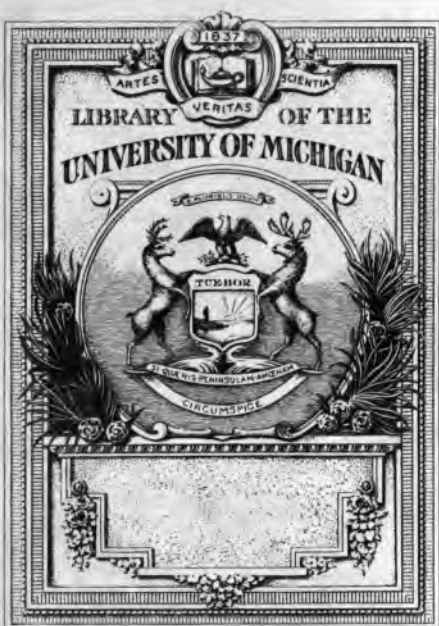
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





F
2041
F'76
1650a

110

8/- .

011

Cat 62. 134



A
FACSIMILE REPRINT
of
A BRIEF
RELATION
OF THE LATE
HORRID REBELLION
Acted in the Island

Attention Reader:

This volume is too fragile for
Please handle with great care

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY-CONSERVATION

DURHAM & SONS, BARBADOS, WEST INDIES.

Mdcccclxxix.

Price Eighteenpence.



A
FACSIMILE REPRINT
of
A BRIEF
RELATION
OF THE LATE
HORRID REBELLION
Acted in the Island
BARBADAS,
In the *West-Indies.*



LONDON :

Printed by UNWIN BROTHERS, at the
Signe of *The Grasshopper*. And to be sold by
Bowen & Sons, BARBADOS, WEST INDIES.

Mdcccclxxix.

Price Eighteenpence.

TO
His Grace the Duke of Manchester,
THE CHAIRMAN,
AND TO
THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
OF
THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
This Reprint
IS DEDICATED,
BY
A FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
15, STRAND, W.C.
1st December, 1878.

A BRIEF
RELATION

OF THE LATE
HORRID REBELLION

Acted in the Island
BARBADAS,
In the *West-Indies*.

Wherein is contained,
Their Inhumane Acts and
Actions, in Fining and Banishing the
Well-affected to the Parliament of
England (both men and women) with-
out the least cause given them so to doe:
Dispossessing all such as any way op-
posed these their mischievous actions.

*Acted by the Waldronds and their
Abettors, Anno 1650.*

Written at Sea by *Nicholas Foster*.

LONDON,
Printed by I. G. for *Richard Lowndes* on Ludgate-hill:
and *Robert Boydell* in the Bulwarke neere the Tower.
M D C L.

Libre
Chapton
1-26-1928
16264



R E A D E R,

*If thou art pleased here to fix thine eye,
Thou mayst behold Barbada's Infancie,
And what small signs of future fortunes
the Inhabitants did then appear. [there,
the Merchant he is weary of supplying,
and this poore Infant Isle, lyes now a dying :
it whilst it faintly laboureth for breath,
expecting nothing lesse then sudden death,
me there of worth and ingenuity,
with care did study its Recovery :
and being by Gods Providence directed,
the same (in time) was happily effected ;
that its sicknesse suddenly is ceasing,
and in it Health & Wealth is so increasing,
that now Barbada's far exceeds the rest,
and is become the Glory of the West :
it whilst it is triumphing in its glory,
hold a dolefull and intestine story*

*Of an abhorred and Rebellious crew,
Who take up Arms, the Honest to subd
And all that will not to their Acts c
Must pay great Fines, and suffer Ban
They must leave their Estates, & all,
And returne Exiles to their native N
Where now we are, subjected by the F
Whilst Rebels are consuming our Esta.*



A BRIEF
RELATION
Of the late
Horrid *REBELLION*,
Acted in the Island *BARBADAS*
in the *West Indies*, &c.



Lthough this Island is now become famous, by reason of the Rich Commodities there produced; Yet in regard it is but of late yeeres that it hath been had in such high estimation, we shall give you a briefe relation of its former estate and condition, and how it hath attained to that height it is now in.

Not many yeeres since, this Island was in a very low condition, in regard the Commodities (then there produced) were onely Tobaccoes

and Cotton-wools, which (by reason of great quantities transported from thence to other places) was of very small value: much that Merchants begun to neglect supplying of it in so large a manner as formerly they had done, which presented a declining condition, and small hopes of raising any fortunes there for the time. The Inhabitants (being so wearied out by the small profits they reaped in their toylful labours) daily run from the Island in being very much indebted both to the merchants, and also to one another.

The decaying condition of this Island plainly appearing) some of ingenious men set their wits at worke to consider which way the desolation of this Plantation might be prevented; which could not possibly be effected without the producing of some richer commodities to invite the Merchant to supply

And considering *Sugar* was not then one of commodities (finding the situation of the place promising that way) resolved to tryall thereof, and accordingly did; and after divers yeeres paines, care, patience, and industry, with the disbursing of vast sums of money, brought the same to perfection. The Originall whereof were some that were forced from thence, and unjustly compelled to leave their relations and estates, communicating their knowledge thereto.

others, caused a farther going upon this designe, infomuch that in few yeares there was a considerable number of works erected, so that (for these divers years last past) there hath been, and is, a very faire correspondency held with *England*, *New England*, *Holland*, *Hambrough*, and other places, many both Merchants (and others) having thereby raised themselves very considerable Fortunes. There being many Millions of *Sugars* transported from thence yearly, and the number of Ships that come yearly to that Island, not lesse then a hundred Sayle; the commodities (being not onely *Sugar*) but also *Indico*, *Ginger*, with *Cotton-wools* and some small quantities of *Tobacco*.

All the time of *Englands* troubles we retained peace amongst us, (though not without heart-burnings from those of the Kings party, towards those that wished the Parliaments prosperity) and although Commissions came over, (some from the King, and others from the Parliament) yet we considering that it could not any way conduce to their advantage, (for us to have Parties and Sidings amongst us) conclude rather to imbrace Neutrality, and accordingly doe, holding a very faire correspondency each with other for severall years together with great content.

Towards the latter end of the Warrs, (when the Sun of the Cavaliers expected

Conquest, begun to be retrograde, and God was pleased to shew himselfe, highly countenancing the Parliaments Forces; and by his (ever to be honoured) Instruments began to vanquish the Cavale, divers of them came over to our Island, pretending to have done great service for his Majesty, and that therefore the Parliament had Sequestred their Estates, and themselves forced to fly for refuge.

These men were by the Governor (and others of their owne Spirits who had the Government in their hands) very courteously Imbraced, and looked upon as the men onely truly deserving, in so much that in short time, they begin to possesse Estates, (though other mens) and by the subtile practicing of *Absalons* pollicy, began to insinuate themselves into the peoples favour, and to gaine the esteeme and repute of the onely knowing men; Infomuch that notwithstanding their little or no knowlodge of the Country, the People, (or the Estate or condition of either) they must and were made Counsellors, and no Seate could become them to Sit in, but at the helme of State; And now the ship of that flourishing Commonwealth must run what course they please.

But this is not all, after their advance to this height of Eminency; they are upon new
designes,

designes, and (under pretence they had received Letters from *England*, that the *Spaniard* would visite us) the Country must be put in a posture of Warre, themselves being Commanders in chiefe, creates such inferiour Officers under them (as resembling a nose of wax was subject to stand any way they pleased to set it) and fit to receive any Impression they should put upon it.

Having fitted themselves for their intended progresse, they begin to Act in a very high nature, and with no lesse severity then cruelty begin to prosecute all such persons as any way seemed to declare their approbations of the Parliaments proceedings against the King; cutting out of tongues, Stigmatizing and Banishing all such persons, as they had any thing against concerning him.

These things (how unjust soever deemed and apprehended by many) yet for quietnesse sake were passed by, and not publikely spoke against by any.

These new-modell'd Magisters being very active in their places, (and no lesse studious how to pick a quarrell with the Parliaments friends in generall, then formerly they had beene extreame in Executing their pleasures upon some in particular) set their wits at work which way they
should

should bring these their designs to perfection; And (not finding the least symptome or appearance of any cause given them by those they would so gladly quarrell withall) were very much at a stand; but at length resolve upon the businesse, and from amongst themselves, *viz.* the Counsell and Assembly, make choyce of a certaine number of such persons, (as were most subject to conception, after a receptance of Sathans feede) giving them power to sit in Counsell, and to prescribe a way to the rest, how to accomplish their so earnest desires.

These Commissioners (as we must call them, for they will not be called a Committee) having conceived, instead of a Man-child brought forth a Monster called *Present Banishment*; concluding that Forces should be raised and kept afoot, till all such as they pleased to nominate were sent off the Island.

But ere they begin to fall into extremity, (to be delivered) they sweare each other to secrecy, that whatsoever was nominated or propounded in their time of private Consultation, should not be revealed to any whatsoever.

After their deliverance (when conveniency of time presented) this monster was presented to the Governour, Counsell and Assembly, (first swearing them) that if what they had to present them withall
should

should not be approved of and accepted, they should not reveale the same, nor any one particular that should occasionally passe amongst them, swearing to prosecute that party to death that should divulge their secrets in any of these particulars.

This is concluded on. And now it onely remaines to be disputed, whether the fruits of their conception, great travell, and tedious paynes, is fit to have admittance, or whether to be buried in the grave of oblivion, as an abortive, or rather an abominable birth.

A long discourse is entertained upon this subject ; And the Parents of this new birth, being much taken with it, and though it appeared, and was a Monster in the esteeme of others, yet being the fruits of their Travells it appeared a Child to them. And therefore no Arguments must prevaile against its acceptance, yet at last (though with much difficulty) it was dis-owned totally, for this reason ; That to banish men, and show no cause, nor appearance of cause, neither any pretence of cause, would be a thing apprehended of all to be ridiculous, and might cause a too quick discovery of their intentions.

Before we proceede any further in this our intended Discourse, it will be necessary to answer an Objection which haply some may make thus.

Object. How we came to know their private

private Conferences had together, they having sworne each other to secrecy, and further to prosecute that man to death that should reveale any one particular.

Ans. Our answer to this Objection is; That Lt. C. C. C. one of themselves was the discoverer of these and many more their intents and purposes, who acknowledged himselfe apprehensive of an obligation binding his conscience to reveale things of so high a nature as this; seeing there was no reason for the doing of any such thing. For this his offence he was censured to pay twenty thousand pounds in *Sugar*, fine, and to depart the Island.

To proceede in our Discourse, we must take notice that at this instant of time, when this thing called [*Banishment*] was objected against, as not convenient at that time to be put in Execution; A brother of that Fraternity, being fearfull his brethren might miscarry, had drawn up an Act and Oath, which hee then presented to the Assembly, who after a serious view taken thereof, finding enough in it to procure a dislike of it; in all or most men, especially in those that made conscience of their wayes, confirms it. And ordered the publishing thereof, in the severall Parishes of the Island.

A Copy wherof you have here ensuing: *viz.*

An

An Act for the uniting of the Inhabitants of the Island, under the Government thereof.

*W*Hereas we have beene sad witnesses of the miserable effects of the severall changes of Government, long settled in many Kingdomes and Estates; whereby the Inhabitants of such Kingdomes are totally ruined in their Lives and Fortunes, being given up as a prey to the rude Souldiery, and a spoyle to the covetousnesse of others, and most commonly all this having (under pretence of tendernesse of conscience and differing in Religion) from what is most publicly professed in this Government. As well therefore to prevent such or the like miseries in this yet flowing Island, as also to stop the mouthes of all such as shall make Religion, or tendernesse of conscience, the cloke of their mischievous actions; Be it Ordained and Enacted, and it is Ordained and Enacted,
by

by the generall Assembly, That coercive Ecclesiasticall Lawes, and the penalties thereof, and every clause and particle in any former Law or Statute concerning the same, shall be and are hereby fully, absolutely, and totally repealed, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever. And that all obedience be yeelded to the Government, or any the Lawes of the same in being now in this Island, and the persons that now are or may be intrusted in the same.

And whosoever shall by any Deeds or Words maliciously deprave, vilifie, or oppose the said Government, or any the Lawes of the same, and be thereof convicted by the Oath of two credible witnesses, or his own confession, shall be taken, deemed and adjudged as an enemy to this Island, and the peace thereof, and be proceeded against by the generall Assembly according to his offence. And for the better preservation of the Government aforesaid, and the removing of all feares and jealousies that may be occasioned in the same. Be it Ordained and Enacted
That

That all and every person or persons who shall goe or come to any Conventicle, or shall labour to seduce any person or persons from repairing to the publick Congregation, or receiving of the holy Sacrament, shall by any Justice of peace (upon complaint thereof to him made) be committed to Prison, there to remaine without bayle or maineprize, till the next generall Sessions of the Assembly: and upon conviction thereof, by confession or due prooffe in Law at the next or any subsequent meeting of the Assembly, shall for the first offence be imprisoned for the space of three moneths without bayle or maineprize, and fined and ransomed at the pleasure of the Assembly; And for his second offence (upon complaint made to any Justice of Peace) shall be committed as aforesaid, and being thereof convicted, as aforesaid, shall forfeit all his Lands, Goods, Chattells and Debts; and be held an Enemy to the peace of this Island, and proceeded against accordingly. And lastly, as a further expedient for the supportation of the

Government

Government aforesaid, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the ensuing Oath shall be tendered to the severall Inhabitants, Residents in this Island, by them to be taken, in such manner, and such place as the Generall Assembly shall appoint.

Before we proceede to the particulars of the Oath (before mentioned) let us first take notice of these mens proceedings, plainly and palpably they throw dirt in the faces of those that differ in judgement from themselves. And how odious they endeavour to make them appeare unto the people, by fathering upon them all the desolations, and dissolutions of Kingdomes and Estates; and that they professe Religion for no other end nor purpose, then to cover it the cloke of their mischievous actions. And under the pretence of granting liberty would bring us under the greatest of bondage, for by this their Act, if any man be found coming or going to or from any thing they please to call a Conventicle) for the first offence be committed to prison there to remaine for the space of twelve moneths without bayle or maineprize; not onely so but must be fined and punished at the pleasure of the Assembly; for his second offence shall be imprisoned (the

(therein his body suffers) and shall forfeit all his Lands, Goods, Chattells and Debts; (hereby is all his Estate gone :) but this is not all, he shall be deemed a publick Enemy to the Common-wealth, and proceeded against accordingly. Now, no doubt his life goes to it, for all besides is gone. Hereby you may plainly see the tempers of these mens Spirits, that under the pretence of liberty doe most subtilly labour to insnare us in the greatest slavery that ever was exercised upon the Theater of the earth.

The Bishops (in their time) were content with part of all, but these men will have all; all Bodies, all Estates, and nothing sounds well with them but All, All; Oppressions, Tyranny, Slavery and Cruelty; whilst they pretend freedom and liberty: And if you please to take notice, you shall finde them by and by (as soone as they perceive the mystery of their iniquity discovered) acting quite contrary to this their Act of grace (as they call it) and are fining and banishing all such as will not pin their faiths upon their sleeves, and beleeve as they do.

Having observed the contents of this their Act, let us proceede to the Oath, which they entitle a further expedient for the supportation of that their then present Government.

The contents whereof is as followeth:
viz.

I, A. B., doe voluntarily and fr
without feare or compulsion, acknowl
and declare in my conscience before
and the world, that civill Governmen
a necessary Ordinance of God, and ou
as well for conscience sake, as fear, t
obeyed by all Christians, how differ
soever in opinion concerning matters
Religion; And do further believe that
forme of Government now being in
Island is lawfull and just; And thu
fore I (saving my allegiance to
Soveraigne Lord the King,) doe swe
that I will not wilfully or knowin
oppose the same; But shall and will to
utmost of my power and indeavour with
life and fortunes, maintaine, uphold,
defend the same, against any power
opposition whatsoever. And also shall
will to the utmost of my indeavours m
known and discover to the Governor, or
other of his counsell, all Plots, Conspira

and Attempts against the same, so soone as I shall know or heare the same; and to the utmost of my power will oppose, and defeat the same. And I do believe and in my conscience am resolved, That no power but of the said Government can absolve me of this Oath, or any part of the same, which I acknowledge to be by good and lawfull Authority administered unto me.

These things I doe plainely and sincerely acknowledge, and doe sweare according to the expresse words by me spoken, and according to the plaine sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mentall reservations, or secret reservations. And I doe make this Recognition and acknowledgement, willingly, heartily and truly, upon the faith of a Christian.

So helpe mee God, and the
contents of this holy
Booke.

The policy of the Author, in this thing is not altogether to passe without an observation, how subtilly hee begins with undeniable truths, and with so much pollic presents his *Ammazella*, that the splendour of her beauty seems to be of force to attract not onely the Eye but the heart (upon the first view) to apprehend it a rarity composed of vertue it selfe, and to cause a generall embracing of it by all men, for its ver out-fides sake, without any examination of its inward properties : but as the Serpents sting is in his Tayle, so the poyson of this lies in its hind parts, so that whosoever shall discover his strength to this *Delilah*, shall be sure to lose it, and have the *Philistims* come upon him, who will pull out his Eyes, and make him slave in the Mill of their pleasure. This Oath is presented to the People, by them to be taken voluntarily and freely, and is to proceed from them as a free-will-offering, that the People shall voluntarily and freely (without feare or compulsion) inslave themselves, and give away their birth-rights for less then a messe of Pottage. They doe not tell us what they will doe to those that deny the Oath, but deny it and you shall be fined and banished ; If you will not give away your just rights and priviledges, you shall be forced from your Relations and Estates ; and if ye will not both be their slaves and vassall
or

one of them you must and shall: and if you desire Law and Reason to be shoven you for these their proceedings, they will shew you an Army of devouring Caterpillers, that shall eat you into better manners, then to oppose their proceedings. By this Oath you acknowledge their Government to be lawfull and just, and sweare to maintaine it with your life and fortune; now what unjust Act soever they are guilty of, you must not onely cease to oppose it, but must approve of and defend them in it; And having already acknowledged that no power can absolve you of that Oath, but that which administred it, you must never expect they will absolve you of this Oath, to accuse them guilty of unjust actions. If you take notice of this their Act and Oath, you shall finde it meere-ly a painted Sepulcher, full of rotten bones, and all manner of abominable filthinesse.

This Act and Oath being (by the Governor, Councill, and Assembly) confirmed, was Ordered to be published in the severall Parishes in the Island, and after publication, the Oath to be administred to the Inhabitants in generall.

But before the publishing thereof, one of the grand Agents therein presented a copy of it to some friends of ours, and (Serpent like) used all the faire pretences that might be to animate them to relish it, alledging the great conveniencies

B.3. contained

contained in it for the uniting of the Inhabitants, with divers other expressions.

But the parties to whom it was shewne, declared their utter dislike of it, That it tended to the perpetuating them and theirs in place of authority; and to the setting up of a Government of will and power. That there was no reason why they should have such a tie upon the people, seeing they had no ingagement from them to govern according to the known Lawes of the Land; That the Island was in peace, and like so to continue; and for any such ingagement there was no apparent necessity. That the People were, in generall, obedient to the present Government, and what would they desire more?

The party that presented the aforesaid copy, seemed not a little troubled, that this Oath, and Act was no better relished; affirming there was nothing in it but what tended to the uniting of the People, and the continuation of peace amongst them.

These our friends having had a sight and view of this Act and Oath, gave others to understand the contents thereof, finding it to intrench too much upon the Peoples just rights and priviledges, bethought themselves which way it might be possible to prevent the publishing thereof, which they apprehended must be by repairing to the Governour, which they did desiring

desiring him to take into his consideration the large extent thereof; That it was contrary to the Law of God, Nature and Nations, for them to impose any such Oath upon a free People as they were; That of necessity they had some sinister ends in it, it being such a thing as no preterit time could shew any presedent for.

Hereupon the Governor exprest himselfe to this purpose, That he had suffered this Act and Oath to passe, onely for quietnesse sake, having to do with men of violent spirits: his opposing them might cause farther troubles, and his desire was for the preservation of that precious jewell, Peace, which we had so long happily injoyed: that although he had suffered them to passe, yet he apprehended inconveniencies in them; That if they please to leave him to himselfe, he would not be backward in applying himselfe to the considering of what was best to be done.

These Gentlemen had not been long gone from the Governour, but Colonell *Humfrey Wallrond* came, to whom the Governour after some discourses had together, declares hee had that day received a Letter from a Magistrate, wherein he gave him to understand that the Clarkes (in drawing of severall Copies of the Act and Oath) had mistaken themselves, and
writ

writ nonfence; And for that reason it was concluded, with *Waldronds* advice, absolutely necessary they should be cal'd in, and the errors of the Clarks rectified.

This opportunity was imbraced by the Governour, and his Letters sent to the Priests of every Parish to omit the publishing thereof, which was in like manner done.

This stop being made in the busineses for the present, did well; but the life of our liberties being now in much danger, speciall care was taken how to prevent the publishing of these totally. And after due and serious consideration taken, it was concluded upon, that the Governour should be petitioned for the choyce of a new Assembly, wee apprehending it our just rights and priviledges to have a yearely election. By this time severall copies of this Act and Oath is procured, and the Countrey sensible of the contents thereof, which they generally disrelish, and conclude to petition for the choyce of a new Assembly: which they accordingly doe. A Copy whereof for the Readers better information wee have here inserted: *viz.*



To the Honourable,
P H I L I P B E L L,

Governour of the Island

B A R B A D A S :

The humble Petition of
 the Inhabitants of *Philips*
 Parish, whose Names are
 subscribed.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

T*hat whereas we cannot otherwayes
 conceive, but it is the Liberty and
 Priviledge of free-borne English-men,
 that are Inhabitants and free-holders in
 this Island, to chuse the Gentlemen of the
 Assembly here, once every year, none hav-
 ing sat so long as the Assembly that now
 is ; And whereas (to our great grief)*
we

we perceive there hath been an Act and Oath past, at their last sitting thereby to set up themselves (above legall or intended power) by us; to the enslaving of the free People Inhabitants of this Island, in which some of good integrity have bin over-borne, whom we cannot but deem lovers of the Liberties of those that intrusted them. Now sithence by the long continuance of this present Assembly, such an ill consequence was like to ensue.

*We humbly desire your Honour would be pleased, forthwith to issue forth your Warrants, for the speedy chusing of a new Assembly and a time be appointed yearly for the like election, it being the Rights and Liberties of us, which we humbly commend to your care and preservation (being our honoured Governor) whereby you will ever ingage us to be ready to serve you with our lives and fortunes from all opposers, And to pray,
 &c. The*

The Governor being sensible of the Countries disapprobation (with reference to the Act and Oath) calls his Councell together to consider (as is supposed) what was best to be done in this businesse. This opportunity was taken (by the Country) and being sensible of their then Sitting, presented their Petitions, who were accepted of, and (by the Governour granted) they containing nothing but the Peoples just Rights and Priviledges.

But the Councell and Assembly (considering that upon the choyce of a new Assembly, some of them might be dismissed, and being out of place were lyable to give an account of all their illegall actions, and unjust proceedings; which they well knew would appeare very foule, and a taske which they were very unwilling to undergoe) were very much discontented at the granting of these Petitions, or as we may justly say, intraged to see that their designe of Inslaving the Country, began to be discovered, insomuch that now they must not neglect the attempting of any thing, (how unjust soever) whereby they may keepe themselves in places of Authority. And to that purpose pretend they will procure crosse Petitions, wherein the Country should approve of their proceedings, and desire their Continuance. But knowing this to be in vaine, (the Countries minds being already exprest in
their

their petitions) they conclude upon another designe, and informe the people, of that part of the Country where their chiefeſt motion was, that the Petitioners were *Independents*; and that they had a designe to cut off all the Loyall affected to his Majesty, and to alter the Government of *Church and State*, by bringing in the Parliaments power, for the Eſta bliſhing of which they had Commissions from the Parliament. That now it was high time to look about them, the which if they neglected they were all dead men. Alledging that they must not expect fairer tearmes from those here, then his Majesty (and others) received from their Brethren in *England*: with many other perswasions whereby to intice and stir up the people to mutiny and Rebellion; to which purpose they write severall libells, and scandalous papers, throwing some up and downe, and putting others upon Posts: severall whereof we have here inserted, being as followeth, viz

F*Riends, take my advice, There is in hand a most damnable designe, the Authors are Independents, their ayme is wholly to Casheere the Gentry and Loyall, and to change for our Peace Warre, and for our Unity Division, Colonel Drax that devout Zealot*

Zealot (of the deeds of the Devill, and the cause of that seven headed Dragon at Westminster) is the Agent: Now that the workeman may have his hire, I would wish that there were more Covenanters besides my self, for (truly I cannot onceale it) I have vowed to impeach him and prosecute him, but not in point of Law; for then I know he would subdue me (but at the point of Sword): Let me beseech such as tender Religion, the Loyall, the safety of the Island, and being of our present Government, they be fore-armed against the pretence of Liberty, for thereby is meant Slavery and Tyranny. But I halfe repent this motion of the Pen, purposing with all expedition to Action.

My ayme is at *Drax, Middleton*
and the rest

Vivat Rex

Gentlemen



Another.

Gentlemen Planters,

I Have a good opinion of your Loyalty, I doubt not but you know the pretence for ruine, that of liberty, and dissolution of our Government, whereby our peace only stands: some of you I beleve are ignorant of the deceit that is in the cunning of selfe will-workers: if you inquire after Englands Troubles, her sadnesse, her sorrowes, her divisions, her Warres, her Rapines, her Murders, you will find that it came from pretence of Liberty; such now is that of Drax, (who as by Letters appears) is fa tor for the Rebels in England, and here is to vent his trade of disloyalty, Rebellion, and Ruine; and to cleare this, if you looke upon the late Petition, there is the height of his charge of Roguery, not onely with aparty to overthrow our Assembly, but impeaching the judgements of all the Islanders. Sirs,
pray

[27]

*pray take notice, and dreame not, if the
Devill can performe for you any good, then
expect it from those Imps of the Devill,
not otherwise: for my owne part if no
punishment extend to these Traitors, I must
to exercise at Armes, to which I desire
there may be a redinesse in you all*

Vivat Rex. Till the next, farewell.

To the Islanders

Another.

Gentlemen,

I *Lately saw from England two Letters,
Dated the 19 of September, 1649.
wherein, though I have little Interest in
Barbadas, farther then peace is preserved,
yet I found much of discomfort. To be brieft,
the substance of both was matter of schisme
and division, wherein was promised much
of assistance from the Parliament, provided
the Independents here could make any division
betwixt the Governour and the Kings party;
but withall, that there might not be present
hopes*

hopes in regard of Englands troubles, which the Letters spoke much of from the North, James Drax confirmed in the esteeme of the factious party in England, who is ordering things answerable to the desires of his brethren in England: and now I desire to put this question, how Drax can any way benefit this Island by a Petition that tends to the breach of the peace; and whom it is manifest is engaged to England for a faithfull agent of Rebellion? Gentlemen, pin not your Faith upon other mens sleeves; I never knew but destruction of a Nation was pretence of Liberty, and to this purpose I could write much, but I doubt not of the purposes of the Generall as to matter of present Government and Loyalty. Let this be an admonition against the snare that is laid, that is, not to owne pretences of piety, where there is not so much as the shadow of Loyalty: where is Loyalty there cannot but be piety, but there can be no piety, where there is no Loyalty. For my particular I am resolved to hazard my life against these Libertines in the behalfe of the King.

V I V A T R E X.



Another.

To the Gentlemen Cavaliers by the Planters.

Gentlemen,

YOU are men experienced in the World,
 and as you well know what truth is,
 doubtless you are experienced in the
 practices of the Enemies of truth; which
 in all mischievous designs so use the paint-
 ing of pretending Liberty; herein most
 visibly is the late appearance of the Type
 of that seven-headed Dragon of Westmin-
 ster, Colonel James Drax, as is declared
 by a Petition the 23 of Aprill instant,
 1650. methinks the sad spectacle of
 England should not have given over so
 many to so easie allurements: though I
 now not of any of Piety or Loyalty that
 were Subscribers; yet I wonder so deluding
 pretence should prevaile with any,
 c for

for my owne particular I am so capable of the devilish intents of such pretenders, that I shall be so far from owning the Petition, or any thing therein contained, as I shall thinke my best rest but disquiet, untill I have sheathed my sword in his Bowells that first began it, unlesse regular power make an appearance against it: and I think that without mistake my knowledge amounts to the number of one hundred friends, of the same minde; the vilifying of the Counsell I looke upon as broached in England, there being to my knowledge Letters came enjoyning many Agents to excite divisions between the Governour and them, whereby our enslaving may the more easily be facilitated, and therefore I wish all with me would endeavour to vindicate those worthies by whom we have received so much happinesse, and labour to prosecute to the Terrour of those Instruments of this evill amongst us; for voiding this Assembly the best truth and securest happinesse is against it, and therefore those selfe-seekers that labour for it, and I am confident without the
appro-

approbation of the Island, more then of such whose advancements are hoped for upon Ruines of others. Gentlemen, be of Courage, our abilities are not wrapt up in the opinion of any, neither doe we look upon the late proceedings by way of Petition, as from the Country, but rather from such as desire to enslave us all; as Col. Drax, Midleton, Allyne, &c. Gentlemen, be comforted, and waite, distrust not your Assistance.

V I V A T R E X.

Another.

Gentlemen,

Y*OU have had the sower taste of the event of the pretence of Liberty in England, I hope you will prevent an enforced one here, the Independants have the faculty of masking understanding: let your experience teach you the contrary to deny the wearing of it: sure I am, however the late Petition*

went under a notion of Liberty ; yet let me tell you, we are not sensible of truth from the mouths of those friends that presented them : and to speake home, assure your selves Piety and Loyalty dwells in our breasts, and if you will hold up your Lanthorne, doubt not but we will put in our Lights ; and if you please, Diogenes-like, seeke towards Colonel Drax to finde out an honest man. Gentlemen, we understand ther's Letters come from England, to move division betweene you and the Governour, and if possible to ruine you ; if you will appeare, doubt not but our Loyalty will assist you, for indeed your vertues and the happinesse we have received by you, engages us to it. To let you know you have some friends sensible of your parts and worth, and of the Injuries you have received, I dare warrant for my poore particular, to be the leader of five hundred men, at your Command and occasion, (and I am confident the best part of this Island is well inclined) I shall not cease to be active in your behalfe, and not insensible of one we had better hopes of.

of. Expect to heare from us to your comfort, and as we are bound in duty.

VIVAT REX.

Another.

Gentlemen,

HAVING found a Libell dispersed to the scandall of the authority now in being, and undervaluing of the Judicious of the whole Island, as to their chiefe of the Assembly, and their concurrence with them in outcries and exceptions against particular men, of knowne worth and Loyalty, we could not but proceed to this Declaration,

1. That conformity is the best step and advance to security, that those worthy Gentlemen that are scandalized, having endeavoured thereto, we looke upon as the best helpers to this Common wealth.

2. That whereas imprecations are vented against Lawyers, (to the renowne of those Worthies the Waldronds be it spoken) from
them

them is our Generall happinesse derived.

3. *That whereas they are clamorous against the intended (Oath) with seditious Petitions spread as from the Generall, we declare the extent of the Oath to all peaceable being ; nothing therein binding further then to submission, so the power proceeds from our Election, and vote of all men, and Loyalty to our King : That we disclaime the proceedings of Drax, Middleton, Allyne, and the rest, as most Seditious disturbing of our Union and present being in peace, and the most horrid foundation of further intended mischief ; as derived and taken from the practice of those Imps of the Devill, the devouring Rebels at Westminster.*

5. *That we looke upon countenancers of the late Petitions, as the most dangerous of Enemies, and in the resolution, and of present appearance, unlesse better satisfaction, we are resolved to live and dye, to the comfort of the Loyall.*

VIVAT REX.

Here

Here we may see at a distance, the intentions and resolutions of the studiers of our destructions; They have long laboured to find out some seeming cause or pretence for a quarrell, that the chiefeſt of them may not faile of their purpoſes, to pay their old debts by a new device. *Waldron* and his associates being in place of Authority, have a promiſing opportunity, & all their time is, and muſt now be imployed to ſtirre up the people to an extremity of zeale to his Maſteſty; declaring his great hopes of their forwardneſſe to ſhew their Loyalty. That now is the time to vanquiſh the Parliaments friends, otherwiſe (if not ſpeedily put in Execution) themſelves ſhould be all routed; he knowing this to be one way to pay the Creditor, puts on his maſke of pretended Loyalty, and forthwith gets company enough. For moſt of the brethren of his fraternity is more on the Debter then Creditors ſide of the book; and they caſt up their Caps and cry, heigh for King *Charles*! By and by comes a company, and they are reſolved men, and ſcorn whiſpering, or any thing leſſe then God *Damne*'m heres a health to King *Charles*. Theſe (you may take notice) are a Generation of young *Cavees* lately come over from *England*; (I doubt ſome not unſent for) and being Heires to great inheritances in *England*, (which is kept from

from them by the right owners) pretend all is sequestred by the Parliament, and they having lost that they never had right to there, intend to make that theirs here, which was never intended them; well, these are welcome to *Waldron*, with a Gentlemen I'll mount you, shortly &c. By and by comes a Troop bravely mounted, and they exceede those formerly spoken of, for they sweare *God Damne'm* they will sheath their Swords in the hearts of all those that will not drink a health to the Figure of II. and another to the confusion of the *Independent* doggs. These are likewise welcome to *Waldron*, with A- I wonder Gentlemen you were not the first, having Horses at Command: But let us a little examine what these are; well, these are a Generation of people called Agents or Factors for their Masters (the *London* Merchants and others) and having out-run the Constables in *England*, and run out their principalls here, resolve to foote it no longer, but now let the *Sugar-mill* stand, and their Masters expect returnes; they will waite on *Waldron*, for he is the man from whom they expect honour and preferment, for by *Banishing* the *Roundheads*, and bidding defiance to the Parliament, they shall procure a Proclamaton of Rebellion against them, which will be a notable excuse for their not comming home to give their Masters an account

account there. And if to that purpose they send hither, their servants are advanced to place of authority, and their time is so taken up about State matters, that they are not at leasure to draw up accounts.

By this time they have perswaded the People (residing in that part of the Countrey) that the Independents had a designe, as aforesaid, and that they onely were the originalls of the Petitions to accomplish the ends aforesaid; And now the businesse begins to worke very well to their purposes, so that they are ready to give the Allarum; In which posture wee will leave them, and come to speake a word or two of the Governour, who hearing of their continuall motion amongst the People, animating them to take up Armes, not knowing any cause they had given them so to doe; and having had the experience of the dispositions of the *Wald-ronds* and others, that their Aime was to disturb the peace of the Countrey for the accomplishing of their owne ends, upon the nine and twentieth day of *April* 1650. put forth a Declaration, under his hand, (the particulars whereof you have at large in the ensuing Declaration) That no man should take up any Armes, nor act in any hostile manner upon paine of death; but this is not taken notice of by those men, they have more respect to their owne ends, then to
any

any obedience to Government and therefore must and will proceed. Upon notice given of their perseverance herein, the Governour sent forth particular commissions to Lieutenant Colonell *Drax*, and others, to raise forces for the preservation of our peace, which hee found much threatned by some turbulent spirits, which were very active in labouring to imbroyle the Inhabitants in an unnaturall War. By this time these men have raised an Alarm, and are advancing towards the Bridge; here upon the Governour sends away a second Commission to Lieutenant Colonell *Drax*, to this purpose, that he should apprehend the bodies of the *Waldronds* (and their abettors) as fomenters of Rebellion; upon the sending of this Commission the Governour sends Commissary Generall *John Parrat*, to require *Waldronds* appearance before him. And in case of refusall to command his Commission from him, the which if he should deny to deliver, then to proclaime him Rebell. Upon the receipt of the Governours Letter, *Waldrond* goes along with the Messenger, with whom we will leave him, and come to speak of the Governour, who having received an invitation to dine at the Bridge that day, (with some Neighbours accompanying him) rid thitherward; who, upon the way, was met by Colonell *Edmund Reade*, who then commanded a Troope of Horse and after the exchanging

exchanging some few words with him, wheeles about, and leaving him, rides with his Troope towards the Bridge, where ere long the Governour came, and entered the House, where sometime himselfe and Counsell used to sit. About three or foure houres after *Waldron* came to the Governour, and presents himselfe more like a Saint then a Rebell, and pleads Not guilty of any intention of evil in the least. In briefe, he was discharged at that present, upon which he forthwith repaires to the Army, then upon a march, from whom the Governour in short time receives Propositions. And wee may take notice that *Waldron*, who (ere while) presented himselfe a composure of innocency it selfe, to the Governour, is now become the head of the Rebellious Army, for so we may justly call them, in regard they did not onely take up Armes, without but contrary to the Governours command in contempt thereof in the highest nature. These Propositions were presented the first of *May*, and answered the second with some exceptions, the third of *May*, the Replies were made to the Exceptions, and the Propositions granted by the Governour, the particulars of all which is here ensuing, as followeth, *viz.*

Certaine

Certain PROPOSITIONS
presented by Colonell Humfry

Waldron, and *Colonell Edmond Reade,*
from divers well-affected to His Ma-
jesty, with the Governors respective
 Answers thereunto, viz.

I*Mprimis,* We are Resolved with our
 Lives and Fortunes, to maintaine
 and defend Captaine *Phillip Bell* to
 continue Governour of this Island,
 according to our Protestation taken the
 last yeare.

Ans. *Agreed upon.*

2. We desire that Sarjeant Major
Wi'llam Byam, Major to Colonell *Shelly*
 his Regiment, be presently sent unto
 us.

Ans. *Granted and performed.*

3. That all Independents, and the
 other disturbers of the peace of this
 Island, may by your Order be presently
 disarmed, and their Armes put in
 security.

Ans.

Ans. *To the third, that all Independents deciphered unto us by Colonel Humfrey Waldron, as non-Conformists to the ancient discipline of the Church of England, established by Act of Parliament; And all other disturbers of the peace of this Island, which have bin declared by him to be such as have raised any Armes, or acted any hostile power against this present established Government, by the Governour and Counsell; shall receive my speedy command to deliver up their Arms to the principall Officers of your Army, your selves first ingaging for their safeties, and that no hostile Act be used against them.*

4. That the Magazine at the Bridge be so secured by your Honours advice, and counsells, as may free it from the seisure of those knowne disaffected to His Majesty, and the peace of this Island.

Ans. *To the fourth, It is already done, and upon my honorable word I will have a care of it.*

Reply. That the Magazine be put in our trust and guard, untill it can be disposed

disposed of, according to the former Orders of the Assembly.

Ans. *This is granted.*

5. That those persons be brought to condigne Punishment, which have any wayes fought or endeavored to obstruct the peace of this Island, and laboured the ruine of those loyally affected to His Majesty. In order whereunto we doe desire that twenty such persons as we shall nominate (after the grant of these Propositions) be put into our custody, untill they be brought unto their legall tryall.

Ans. *To the fifth, if those twenty which you desire to be delivered into your custody, shall upon nomination and orderly summons, refuse to come to a legall tryall, I shall use my power and your Assistance to bring them to it.*

Reply. The intentions of our desires that the twenty be presently (by your sūmons) apprehended, and put into our powers, and that your honor hasten the calling of the Generall Assembly, that they may come to their speedy tryall,

tryall, because our forces cannot disband till it be effected; But upon our honours they shall receive no injury, untill they come to such Tryall.

Ans. *It is granted.*

6. That our lawfull Sovereigne (*Charles* the second) be instantly in a solemne manner proclaimed King.

Ans. *As for the last, we doe acknowledge our loyalty to our Sovereigne Lord King CHARLES the second, but for the present, Proclaiming of him according to your request, we conceive it to be of such consequence, as not to be concluded without the refult of my self, and the Generall Assembly, if they approve of it I shall give my consent.*

Reply. The Assembly being called according to our former Proposition, wee are content to suspend it.

7. That when the Generall Assembly shall dissolve, which we presume it will do upon reasonable motion; The new elected Members shall not be chosen and admitted, but out
of

of such men as are known well affected to His Majesty, and are conformable to the discipline of the Church of *England*, formerly established.

Ans. *It is granted.*

8. Our intentions and desires are for an act of oblivion, for the lawfull Armes we have taken for the defence of your self and the publick; And that an Act of Indemnity passe to all persons that have ingaged with us.

Ans. *They are granted.*

9. We further desire your Honours safe conduct to all Officers of what degree soever, being Members of that Assembly, for their peaceable coming and going therein.

Ans. *That is granted.*

Lastly, if your Honour vouchsafe to consent, you forthwith please to come unto us (without any known disaffected person in your company) and you shall receive all civill observance, and due obedience belonging to your Person and Place.

Performed on both parties.

These

and sēſe, but now they ſpeak neither; if they had beene taken up for the defence of the Governour and Countrey, then lawfully taken up; and if lawfully taken up, what needs an Act of oblivion and Indemnity? but they were taken up contrary to the Governours expreſſe command in his Declaration put forth upon paine of death, to force both him and the Countrey to ſubmit to their illegall, and moſt horrid proceedings, to the Countries exceeding loſſe, hinderance and prejudice.

This done, they nominate the twenty men, mentioned in their *Propoſitions* whoſe Names we ſhall give you by and by, who were, divers of them, required by a Colonell of their party, to repaire with him to their Armies head quarters, who after ſome time being there, were permitted upon their Paroll, to returne to their Habitations, where wee will leave them till the next ſummons, and give you the relation of a further policy which they acted with as much fallacy as ſubtilty, thus. *Waldron* bethinking himſelfe that whileſt hee was active in rayſing forces, hee had given out that the *Independents* were in Armes, intending to cut them off, and well knowing there were none in Armes (beſides themſelves) but onely thoſe that were rayſed by Lieutenant Colonel *Drax*, by the Governours eſpeciall Order,

and particular Commission to that purpose; They being but twenty Horse, and betwixt eighty and a hundred Foote, who had not acted any thing at all, saving onley the apprehending of one of *Waldronds* sonnes, who was with an Officer posting about to rayse Forces for the Armies assistance. Forthwith advises a Colonell of their owne party (whose Name we shall omit to insert) to send Order to his Lieutenant Colonell and Major for the rayfing of his Regiment, and their advance to a place by him appointed. This Colonell (to the end they might bring about their designe with applause) repaires to the Governour, and presents his Regiment at his service as a guard to attend him, who knowing nothing of their designe, gives way to the rayfing of the Regiment, and command is forthwith sent to the parties aforesaid; and by way of private Alarum, the Souldiers are in Armes, and appeare in their usual place of exercise, and from thence are commanded to march, which they doe, and as a further expedient for the accomplishing of the designe intended, it is given forth by the Officers of the Regiment, That *Waldrond* had rayfed Forces, and surprised the Governour, and that their march was for his reliefe. That night they pitcht their colours in the Field, expecting in the Morning to
march

march for the Governours reliefe (as was at first pretended they should) but alas they are mistaken, instead of marching they must counter-march home every man to his habitation upon paine of death; *Waldron* hath effected his designe, and now his pretence is that this Regiment was rayfed in opposition to him, and therefore are held and deemed Delinquents and Disturbers of the peace, and must be proceeded against accordingly; And Forces of Foote and Horse imployed to disarm them forthwith, which was done, and they left to the cruelty of their slaves, who were of ability enough to destroy, and murther them, had not God in mercy restrayned their cruelty.

Having given you the particulars of this their Device and Invention, we shall returne to speake further of *Waldron* and his crue, who now require the Governour to performe his ingagement with reference to his subscribing the *Propositions*; which begins to be done, and in order thereunto the twenty spoke of formerly in their *Propositions*, is sent for by a Troope of horse, whose Names we shall give you ere we proceede any further, which is as followeth, *viz.*




T <i>Thomas Mathews</i>	Lieut. Col. <i>James</i>
<i>John Klincket.</i>	<i>Drax.</i>
<i>John Bayes.</i>	Captaine <i>Thomas</i>
<i>Constant Silvester.</i>	<i>Midelton.</i>
Col. <i>Io. Fitz James.</i>	Captaine <i>Renoald</i>
Major <i>VWilliam</i>	<i>Alyne.</i>
<i>Fortescue.</i>	Captaine <i>David</i>
L ^t <i>Thomas Rous.</i>	<i>Bix.</i>
L ^t <i>John Johnson.</i>	Captaine <i>Lewis</i>
<i>Richard Haukins</i>	<i>Morris.</i>
<i>Esq.</i>	Captaine <i>Iohn</i>
<i>Thomas Pears.</i>	<i>Hockeridge.</i>
<i>Christofer Lyne.</i>	Captaine <i>Peter</i>
<i>Samuel Hyat.</i>	<i>Edney.</i>
<i>Henry Massfey.</i>	

You may observe that divers of these Gentlemen are gone aboard a Ship (ere these are summoned) not thinking it safe to stay the tryall of any further of their enemies proceedings, finding their beginning so unjust; but those not gone aboard, made their appearance before the Assembly, who had drawne up a charge

charge against them: containing matter of high crime and misdemeanour, as endeavouring the ruine of those loyally affected to His Majesty; altering the Government of Church and State (formerly established) and bringing in of the *Parliaments* Authority, with some additions, concluding their charge with this sentence, *That for these their crimes and offences they should pay one Million of Sugars fine, and be banished the Island.*

This charge is denied, and the impeached desire to answer to every particular charged against them, but this is denied; They further desire a legall tryall, but this is answered with, The Army must be kept a foote till their tryall was over; which would be a great charge, and will undoubtedly fall upon them; others threatning the Army should advance and eate them into better manners. With these and the like expressions they were discharged, and for that night committed to a guard, till the next morning, at which time they were againe (by order) brought before the Assembly; who against their comming had provided their Sentence, which was read unto them. The contents whereof was to pay these severall fums of *Sugar* following and to depart the Island three moneths after, *viz.*



Lieut. Colonell <i>Drax</i> , fined	80000l.
Capt. <i>Thomas Middleton</i> ,	20000l.
Lieut. <i>Thomas Rous</i> ,	20000l.
Lieut. <i>Iohn Iohnson</i> ,	40000l.
<i>Constant Silvester</i> ,	10000l.
Capt. <i>Iohn Hockeridge</i> , and } <i>Thomas Pearse</i> .	10000l.
Capt. <i>Renoyald Alyne</i> ,	5000l.
<i>Thomas Mathews</i> ,	5000l.

 The sum is in *Sugar*. 190000l.

Here you see the Legall Tryall they spake of in their *Propositions*, I question not but the Reader will take notice they are men that are capable of putting a quick dispatch to businesse; There is no reply to be made to their Sentence, but it must be as they have concluded, and this is the Legall Tryall they intended, only they have not fined all they called before them, because they aime at all they have.

At this their present sitting they proceede to an Act of extent (as we may call it) but they call it, *viz.*

An

An Act for the present and future peace of the Island,

And for the punishing of the late disturbers thereof.

WHereas *divers seditious, schismaticall and factious persons, incited and stirred up by many false scandalls and suggestions; fomented and spread abroad by the heads of the Independent party, and others the disturbers of the peace, have put themselves in Armes and Acted in an hostile manner, to the utter ruine of the Loyall Inhabitants of this Island, had not God in his great mercy prevented the same. Therefore to establish the peace of this Island for the present, and to prevent the like mischief for the future, and punishment of the persons aforesaid. Be it Ordained and Enacted by the unanimous consent of the Governour, Counsell & Gentlemen of the Assembly; that*

all

*all the Independent party, non-conformists to the antient Discipline of the Church of England, and all other Sectaries ; and all such as have adhered unto them, in the late endeavour to suppress the reformed Religion formerly Established, in the Raigne of our late Queene Elizabeth ; within the Kingdome of England, and such as are disloyally affected to his Majesty, deliver all their Armes and Ammunition to the next field-Officer of the Regiment, within ten dayes after publication hereof. And like-wise within three Months after publication hereof depart this Island, and not returne again upon pain of death, and forfeiture of the Estate and Estates of such person or persons so returning, unlesse such person or persons shall first obtaine licence for the same from the Generall Assembly, (for the time being) or from the Governour and Counsell, if there be no Assembly ; The said licence not to exceede the space of three months. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Independent party, Sectaries, non-conformists, their
aydors,*

ayders, abettors, nor no person that shall be suspected by the Assembly or Counsell, (for the time being) shall be suffered to keepe any armes or Amunition, and this present Assembly shall not dissolve untill after the expiration of the said three Months. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Independent party, Sectaries, non-conformists, their ayders, adherents, Counsellors and abettors, in the late designe & Intention, to suppress the said reformed Religion, and the well affected to his Majesty in this Island, shall severally pay for the publick use of the Country, (to such trusty person or persons, as by the Governour and Assembly shall be appointed) for a Fine and Ransome for their offence and Delinquency as aforesaid, the full quantity of fifty pounds of good wel cured Merchantable muskovado Sugar, per Aker, for such plantations where there are Sugar works; And fifty pounds of Sugar per Aker, for such plantations where there are no Sugar works, or Commodities to that value, Except these persons hereafter named, who have voluntarily

voluntarily consented to pay these severall Summs of the like Sugar, hereafter mentioned, viz. Lieutenant Colonell James Drax, eighty thousand pound : Captaine Thomas Middleton, twenty thousand pounds: Lieutenant Thomas Rouse, twenty thousand pounds: Lieutenant John Johnson, the summe of forty thousand pounds: Constant Silvester, the summe of five thousand pounds: Captaine John Hockeridge, and Thomas Pearse, the summe of ten thousand pounds: Captaine Renoyald Allyne, the summe of five thousand pounds: Thomas Mathews, the summe of five thousand pounds of the like Sugar.

*And except those that have no Estates in Lands, or are fled aboard Ships, who are left to the discretion of the Committee, chosen and appointed for that purpose; which said summes shall be imployed for a meete reward of the Soldiery, defraying the charges of the Armies quarters, for provisions sent in from well-affected persons adjacent thereunto, furnishing the Magazine present, fortifying the Island, and
other*

ther publick uses: and if the severall
 umms of goods aforesaid, shall not amount
 to the satisfaction and effecting of these
 ends aforesaid, whereunto they are ap-
 pointed to be employed; that then the said
 rates upon their Land to be augmented
 and advanced according to the discretion
 of the said Committee. And be it further
 enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that
 all and every person or persons of the
 independent party, Sectaries, Non-con-
 firmists, their adherents, ayders, Coun-
 cillors, or abettors in the designe, and
 convention aforesaid, paying their said
 severall fines, and submitting to their
 banishment; shall be hereby pardoned, fully
 emitted & discharged of all the crime
 & offence aforesaid, or anything concern-
 ing the same; And shall have and enjoy the
 full benefit and profit of their respective
 Estates that they now have, or hereafter
 at any time may have in this Island,
 to be managed by such person or persons,
 as they shall appoint; and the publick
 may confide in. It is also further
 enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
 for preservation and suppression of all
 future

future insurrections, and machinations of the like nature, It may and shall be lawfull for all Colonels in Command, and their Officers, upon any hostile attempt of the aforesaid Independent and malignant party, to raise their Souldiers in Armes, and to suppress the same, and in case of resistance to pursue the opposers to death; Alwaies provided that Colonel John Fitz James, and Captaine John Manifold are excepted out of this Act, or any benefit accruing thereby; It is further Enacted and Ordained, That the particular Officers in Commission of Militia; who have actually taken up Armes against the publike, be tryed by a Court Marshall, and also Colonell John Fitz James, and Captaine John Manifold. May the 11. 1650.

Ordered, That this and all other Acts and Orders of the Gouvernour and Assembly, be hereafter certified under the hand of the Secretary, to be published in *Philips Parish*.

Henry Goldwell Sec'
The

The further we proceede in our discovery of these mens Actions, the more fallacies we shall meete withall, If they had said these Gentlemen formerly fined (being part of the twenty) had voluntarily and freely promised to pay one hundred and ninety pounds of *Sugar*, they had spoke sense, though not truth; but they say consented: now where a consent is given there must be something Commanding, requiring or desiring a consent, which being granted, the Act is not free nor voluntary, but is occasioned either by force or perswasion; you have already heard the moving cause which is compulsive, they must pay these Fines, or the Army shall eat them into better manners; If this be not enough, pray take notice of their proceedings (with the rest) in this their Act, where they say expressly, shall pay such quantities of *Sugars* and *Tobacco* for a Fine and Ransome for their offence, and Delinquency, &c. Now that these they looke upon as their chiefe opposers, should be left to a free choyce of paying or not paying of Fines; And those that are not in so high a Nature lookt upon, is compell'd to it, this we understand not; and that these men should voluntarily give away 190000. pounds of *Sugar*, who-soever beleeves will finde himself guilty of mistaking; but we must not expect to find either order or honesty in their proceedings, they are
resolved

resolved upon the designe, and it must and shall goe forward right or wrong. They are still putting false names upon their Acts and proceedings, in their Propositions they are requiring an Act of oblivion for their lawfull taking Armes (as they say) for the defence of the Governour and publick, but it plainly appears it was for the offence of both; they proceede and title this their Act, (*an Act for the preservation of the present and future peace of this Island*) when experience cries already aloud in our eares, and tells us, it is for the (destruction) of the present and future peace of the Island. They add, *and for the punishing of the late disturbers thereof*, this they might most properly have left out, (themselves being the men) whom time and happy successe may cause to be found out without a Lanthorne and a Candle: These Officers they nominate to be tryed by a Court Marshall, are the Commanders of those forces now raised by the Governours Command; and of that Regiment raised by their owne device, as was formerly hinted in the preceding part of our discourse. This is the fruits of their first weeks proceedings, (which must be and was published in every Parish Church in the Island, for the peoples Satisfaction, who expect to heare of a plot discovered, in which expectation we will leave them, and proceed to the next, which
is

[59]
is (by them called) a Commission for Com-
positions of Delinquents Estates.



By the Governour, Coun- cell, and Assembly:

ORdered *that Sir Richard Pearse,*
Colonel Humfry Waldrond, Lieu-
tenant Colonel Thomas Ellis, Captaine
George Martin, Captaine Henry Guy,
Captaine George Standfast, Major Peter
Watson, and Master John Wadlo, or
any three of them, whereof Colonel Wald-
rond, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ellis,
or Captaine Henry Guy, to be one)
Convene and sit at the house of Master
John Jobsons at the bridge, three dayes
every weeke, and oftner, if they see
occasion; For the auditing and receiving
of the accompts of all such well-af-
ffected persons, who have sustained any
damages by quartering the late forces,
or who have contributed to the re-

E

liefe

liefe and supply of provisions, and to order payment, as goods shall be brought in or levied upon Delinquents Estates; which by the said Commissioners or any three of them, (whereof the said Colonel Waldrond, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ellis, or Captaine Henry Guy to be one) is to be Rated and Assessed according to the tenour of an Act of the Governour, Councill, and Assembly, already published; and levie the same by distresse and present Sale, if not otherwaies satisfied; The same to be done by such person or persons as the said Commissioners or any three of them, (whereof the said Colonel Waldrond, Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, or Captaine Guy to be one) shall appoint, giving and allowing them reasonable sallaries for the same out of the said Assessments; and where they shall finde occasion to Rate and Assesse higher or lower then is mentioned in the said Act: and if the party Delinquent will not submit to it, the same to be referred to the Assembly; Power is here likewise given to the said Commissioners or any three of them, (whereof Colonel Waldrond,

dronde, *Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, or Capitaine Henry Guy to be one*) to Sequester any *Delinquents Estates* or goods that are gone away off the Island, and the same put in such safe hands, that the publicke may be answered of the maine profits and proceede thereof. Further they are hereby enabled to receive the said *Assessments* and profits of *Sequestrations*, and to take account of the charges of the Army, and make satisfaction according to the *Act*, and to receive all such debts as are any waies due to the said *Delinquents*. And if the *Estates* of the said *Independents* (by yearely revenue cannot in resonable time defray the said *Assessments* and satisfie their just debts; The aforesaid *Commissioners* or any three of them have hereby full power and authority, to sell or otherwaies dispose of the *Delinquents Estates* both personall, and reall to defray the same; having respect to the *Wives* and *Children* of such the said *Independents* which are in this Island; and in whatsoever clause or thing herein exprest, the power intended to be granted is not fully

given; the same is left to their judgements and discretions, or any three of them, (whereof the said Colonel Waldrond, Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, or Captaine Henry Guy to be one shall seeme good, and conduce to the end aforesaid;

To be published in *Philips-Parish*,
May 23. 1650.

H: Goldwell Sec'

You here see the great care they take for an exact proceeding and close carrying on of their designe, and having begot a beliefe in the people of their owne Faction, that the aforesaid plot (fathred upon the *Independents*) was a most horrid plot, and would undoubtedly have beene broughtabout, had not their wisdomes discovered and prevented it; with this Siren song they have lull'd the poore People fast asleepe, and so leave them, and proceed to the further putting off their designs in execution, to which purpose (as here you see) they have drawne up a very large Commission for the Levying of Fines upon mens Estates, higher or lower, at their pleasure, and to make Sale thereof, if the Fines they impose be not satisfied according

cording to their Order and Commands. But not a word now of a Legall tryall, such proceedings are out of date with them, and now Will and Power is all in fashion : In their first Act they are pleased to give us leave to enjoy (or rather looke upon our Estates whilst they enjoy them) for the space of three months next ensuing ; But here is new news a comming by and by, you must not expect any (acting by such principles as they doe) but be reall in any thing but fallacies, plentifully indued, with which we will leave them, and a litle take notice of the people, who generall begin to be weary with sleeping, and now grow sick of an expectation, wondering there is no further discovery made of this *Independents* plot so long discourst of, and hearing of the great Fines and Banishment imposed upon them without any Legall tryall in the face of the Country as was expected, they begin to whisper somewhat loud, and to expostulate the businesse thus ; That if these *Independents* (as they call them) were guilty of so horrid a plot as they had given out they were, why were they not prosecuted in law, and punished according to the nature of their so heinous offence ? But if they had not offended in that nature, why were they so highly Fined, (and Banished) not knowing for what ? Further alledging that these men so fined and

Banished, had (the most of them) lived a long time in the Island, many of them having been men of Eminency in place of Authority, and had ever laboured and endeavoured to set designs a foot for the good and benefit of the Island; That they were (generally) men of good Estates in the Island, and having so long been Studiers of peace, it did not sound well that they should now be disturbers of the same, further considering that *Waldron* and his adherents were men but newly advanced to place of Authority, and besides men of no fortunes there, only had thrust themselves into Plantations; which as yet more properly appertained to others than themselves; That they had deluded them by pretending the *Independents* were in Armes, intending their surprisall and Ruine. That being advanced very neere them they found it not so, but to the contrary none were in Armes but by the Governours order, and who had upon his Command disbanded and the like, upon these and the like considerations; The Soldiery Petitioned to be disbanded, seeing none was found in any such posture as was pretended to them. *Waldron* and his abettors, finding the people begin to grow sensible, and by their discourse had together to sift out the truth of the businesse: They must take counsell together, what is best to be done to prevent the
 peoples

peoples any further being privie to the myf-
tery of their iniquity ; and finding no way of
conveniency but one, they conclude to haf-
ten the departure of thofe they purposed to
Banifh, which they proceede in, and per-
forme, under the pretence that keeping of
forces a foote was very chargeable to the
Country. Now what neede there was for
keeping of forces a foote, (feeing they had
difarmed all they pleaſed) we fhall leave to
the judicious to confider of ; and proceede
to the Act for preſent banifhment, it being
as followeth.



By the Governour and Gentlemen of
the Aſſembly, the 23. day of *May*,
Anno. 1650.

WHereas *by a Statute lately Enacted
and published within this Iſland, it was
declared that all Independents, Non confor-
miſts to the Doctrine and Discipline of the
Church of England, and others their Aydors,
and abettors, in the diſturbance of the peace of
this Iſland, ſhould beſides their Fines depart
from hence within three Months after the pub-
lication ; And that till then the Guards of
Horſe and Foote were Ordered to be kept for
the ſecurity of the Iſland, in foure ſeveral*
E 4 *places.*

places of the same, which Guards are since found to be a matter of great charge, and to bring many other great Inconveniences to the Inhabitants. It is therefore Ordered hereby, that for the speedy freeing of the Country from their aforesaid great charges and feares. That such of the said Independents (and their adherents) as are hereafter nominated shall depart this Island, on or before the second day of July now next ensuing, under paine of Confiscation of their whole Estates, and incurring the further censure of the Governour and Counsell. And it is further Ordered, that Captaine John Maniford, Captaine George Briggs, Captaine Robert Houper, Captaine John Hokeridge, Captaine Henry Ferris, and all other adherents to the late disturbers of the peace of this Island, who have Commissions either Marshall, or Civill, forthwith bring them in to the Commissioners of Examination at Master John Jobsons House to be cancelled, and Aēt no more by vertue thereof; And that whosoever of the said Delinquents (or their adherents) shall after notice hereof be found to weare any weapon or Armes offensive, shall forthwith by any Officer Civill or Marshall, (or by any Authority derived from them) be disarmed and Committed to custody, untill he be sent off the Island.

To be published in Philips Parish
Henry Goldwell.



The Names of the DE- LINQVENTS.

In PETERS
and *All Saints*
Parish.

William Garrit.
Rich. Ormond.
Robert Clark.
John Wood.
John Nokes.
James Clinkett, and
his Wife.
Thomas Miller.
Thomas Bennit.
Thomas Martin.
William Gibbs.
Captaine Nathaniel
Stark.

In ANDREW
Over-Hills
Parish.

Hugh Lemmon.
John Clincket,
and his Wife.
John Parris.
Humfrey Waterman
William Marshall,
and his Wife.
Josias Gardiner.
Capt. James Futter.
John Thurburne.
Adam Morgan.
Thomas Wall,
Merchant.

In

IN PHILLIPS
Parish.

Andrew Walm-
sley.
Capt. Rich. Sanders.
James Curtis.
Nicholas Foster.
John Lea.
Lieut. Miles Brath-
wait.
William Evans.
Lieutenant Francis
Whitfield.
Robert Pike.
Thomas Perkins,
Chirurgion.
Captaine Renoald
Aline.
Martin Linton.
Martin Bently.
Lieut. John Johnson.
Lieutenant Thomas
Rouse.

IN GEORGES
Parish.

Francis Reaines,
and his Wife.
John Faune, Esq.
John Bonner.
Thomas Parker.
Henry Thrall.
Captaine Thomas
Midelton.
Lieutenant Colonel
James Drax.
Constant Silvester.
James White.
George Frye.

IN JAMES, and
THOMAS
Parishes.

Thomas Smith.
Nathaniel Wat-
kins.

Nicho-

Nicholas Simmons.
Morgan Powell.
John Bonner, Chir.
John Dorrill.
Thomas Ratsey.
Thomas Nowell.
Thomas Pearse.
Captaine Edward
Thompson.
Francis Deane.
Thomas Mathews.
John Lake.
Rodger Collumbell.
Serjant Major
Ousley.
Samuel Hall.
Iames Teague.
William Banester.
Walter War.
Iofias Verin.
Harris, dwelling
with Bonner the
Chir.
George Balle.
John Lownes.

John Aldredy.
Prat a Carpenter.
Giles Lorance.

In IOHNS
 Parish.

I *John Howlder.*
John Tot.
George Foster.
Peter Garrit.
Mistris Pyard.

In MICHAELS
 Parish.

A *Nthony Laine.*
Samuel Clark.
Captaine John Ma-
niford.
Nicholas Butler.
John Redman.
Christopher Line.
Daniel Kempe.
Captaine Howell
Morris.

Ro-

*Roger Hogburne.**Thomas Browning.*IN CHRIST-
Church Parish.*Iohn Berre.**Iarves Wiber.**Ieremy Deacon.*Lieutenant *Thomas*
*Hackelton.***R** *Ichard Berry.*
Lieutenant *Chris-*
*tian Broukhaven.** *
* .

This A&t being (by their Order) published, in so farre from giving the People satisfaction, that it rather begets further jealousies; for they looke upon this A&t as the conclusion of the busines, and that now it is in vaine for them to expect any further or other proceedings, but that all is meerely done under a pretence to bring designs about for the accomplishing of their owne private ends. This doth not a little trouble these new modell'd States men, to see that the People begin more and more to discover them; And therefore they conclude (once more) to make a show of doing something to the purpose, and therefore a Commission is forthwith drawne up for certaine particular men therein nominated; for the sitting and summoning in of such of the Countrey, as they shall thinke fit, to see if possibly
they

they could fright some (children-like) to say after them, that so if possibly they might pick up some thing or other to charge us withall, that might be futeable to their scandalous Libells and forgeries, which they have unjustly charged us withall, in their Acts and Declarations formerly by their Order published.

The Commission followeth, viz.



By the Governour,
Councill and Assembly :

*A Commission for the
Examination of Witnesses;*

Concerning the late Disturbers of the
Peace of this Island.

ORDERED, *That Col. Thomas*
Modiford, Edward Waldron,
Esq. Mr. Francis Williams, Captaine
John Higinbotham, *Captaine* Jabez
Whitticar, *Lieutenant Colonell* James
Browne

Browne, and *Master* Nicholas Edwards, or any three of them (whereof the said Colonell Modyford, Edward Waldron *Esquire*, or Captaine Jabez Whiticar to be one) convene and sit three days every weeke (or oftner if they see occasion) at the House of *Master* John Jobson at the bridge; and to administer (Oath) to any person or persons, whom they shall thinke fit, For the discovery of the late Disturbers of the Peace of this Island; And to commit to prison such person or persons, as they in their judgments shall thinke fit to deserve it: And it is further Ordered, and the said Commissioners or any three of them (whereof Col. Thomas Modiford, Edward Waldron, *Esquire*, or *Master* Francis Williams, to be one, have hereby full power and authority, by Warrant (or otherwayes,) To summon any person or persons whatsoever to appeare before them, to give in their evidence and testimony about the Premisses, and to punish the refusers, and contemners as they in their discretions shall thinke fit, according

ing to the nature of the contempt. Also the Commissioners for Compositions are ordered to pay the Messengers, and Clarkes employed, or that shall be employed in the Execution of this Order and Commission, and defray the charges for the diet of the said Commissioners, who, or any three of them (whereby Colonell Thomas Modiford, Edward Waldrond Esquire, or Master Francis Williams to be one) have hereby full power and authority to act, and doe all things requisite, for the Discovery of the said Disturbers, as to them shall seeme good and conducing to the ends aforesaid.

H. Goldwell. *Secr.*

May 23.

1650.

You may take notice of their former Acts for Fines and banishment, wherein they have proceeded so far, that they have nominated every particular man they aime at, and have prefixed an absolute day by which they are to depart, under the penalty of forfeiting all their whole Estates; but this all is not all the all they
have

have to say, for we must undergoe a further censure of the Governour, Counsell, and Assembly; doubtlesse they will now have our Lives, for our Estates are already gone, and yet a further censure is to passe upon us. If we will not be gone by the second of *July*, and leave our estates to be managed by such as they can confide in; whether any ships will carry us or not, gone we must be, and no question should, to our long home, had not the providence of God otherwayes provided for us.

You have seene their proceedings in their former Declarations, and Commissions (before this last) wherein they accuse severall persons of being Sectaries, Non-conformists, Disturbers of their peace, and the like: you finde them fining and banishing men under these pretences, and by these Fines and Banishments to put an end to that businesse. But you may please to take notice, that after all this is done they grant a Commission to such and such men, to call before them such persons as they shall thinke fit, *For the discovery of the late Disturbers of the Peace of this Island.* First, they Fine men (naming them) which they Fine and banish as Disturbers of the peace, and then grant a Commission for the examining of Witnesses, and to doe all things requisite for the discovery of the said Disturbers, please but
to

to view their Commission, and there you shall finde the expresse words of it; which present you with an admirable (we will not say excellent) piece of injustice. This is absolutely to hang men, and then sit and judge them; But *Waldron* wants not an excuse for this, he hath not served an Apprentiship for nothing, he can father this illegitimate upon the Clarke, as his brother did the nonsense in the Act and Oath; and tell you it was granted for a further discovering of the intended plot, the *Independents* had against them; or the discovery of a greater number of persons, that thereby their summes of *Sugars* might be augmented. And this wee are subject to believe, for some of themselves have boasted that their designe was for *Sugar*, of which (by the course they have taken) they are in a great possibility to be masters of vast sums, for we are banished, and must not leave any to act for us, but such as they can confide in; so that in plaine english, they have granted this last Commission to blinde the Countrey, and to deprive us of all, for in their whole discourse they cry for nothing lesse than all, all, all; according to the tenor of the Commission (last mentioned) the Commissioners sit, and call before them such persons as they know are fit subjects for them to worke upon.

F

First,

First, administering the Oath *Ex officio*; and then, having nothing else to discourse of examine them who it was that told them that the Act and Oath did intrench upon their Liberties? and who it was that brought the Petition to them? Perswading them that the *Independents* were the originalls of it; and further, that they admired they would seeme to have any hand in subscribing a Petition with them, seeing they were Hereticks; *And had murthered their Gracious dread Sovereigne Lord King CHARLES*, and had banished his Sons, the now CHARLES the second, and his Brother the Duke of *Yorke*, and most miserably ruined the most Glorious Kingdom (one of them) in the World.

That their Religion let them to such actions, and therefore they must beware how they had a hand with them in any of their proceedings.

Then speakes another of that Fraternity and declares that the man (now in question before them) was his acquaintance, and had beene many years. That hee had borne office in the Church, and was very zealously affected that way: and never knowne to use the company of any Heretick or Sectaries, with any affection to their wayes.

Then another Brother he makes reply, that he heard a very good report of him, and that
he

he was perswaded the man had not willingly subscribed the Petition, but was meereley drawn in by these subtill Sectaries. Then Sir *John subject to the times*, viz. one of the Burgeſſes of the Pariſh, he begins to declare himſelfe to the great vindication of his Pariſhioners, aſſuring them that undoubtedly he was animated to it by others: for himſelfe was a man ſubject to yeeld all due obedience to authority, and was never knowne to be guilty of any ſuch thing before, craving their pardon for him, undertaking that he ſhall never offend in the like kinde any more; by this time they have diſcourſt old *Jeremy* into a pale countenance, and a wondering what will become of him at laſt; but whileſt he is betwixt hope and deſpaire, the head of the combined Faction begins to recrute his routed fences, by telling him that all the Gentlemen there had a good opinion of him, and for that cauſe they would for this offence omit fining him, in regard they had ſuch a good relation of him, advertiſing him to avoide bringing himſelfe into the like Premunire for the future. That he might ſee what miſery the *Independents* had brought upon themſelves by not ſubmitting to them, adviſing him to take example at them, and learne not to oppoſe nor queſtion the actions of men in authority, &c.

This poore foule goes away very thankfull, apprehending their clemency hath extended wonderfully towards him, and having escaped once, resolves that *Balaams* Asses shall remaine alone upon Record for complaining of his Masters cruelty towards him ; as for his part he will be an Assembly-mans Asses to ride upon while he lives, ere he will be so frightened againe. Thus they fright poore simple Creatures into any thing they will have them to be or say. Now we must take notice that whilst these Commissioners are sitting, and examining such as they see convenient for their purposes ; There is another Generation, *viz.*, the Commissioners for Compositions of Delinquents estates, (as their brethren title them in their Commission) they sit under the same rooſe, and their buſineſſe is to ſummon all thoſe that are nominated to be baniſhed. And (becauſe the Countrey ſhall thinke they will at laſt doe ſomething) Warrants are publiſhed in every Pariſh-Church, (to this purpoſe) that all ſuch perſons as are appointed to depart the Iſland, make their perſonall appearance before the Commissioners at the *Indean-Bridge* on ſuch a day ; and for the further perſwading the people into ignorance, the Commissioners for examination, iſſue forth their Warrants to the Conſtables of every Pariſh, to ſummon all
thoſe

those that subscribed the Petition (that were not ordered to depart the Island) to make their appearance at the House of Master *John Jobsons* at the *Indian* Bridge, and there give their attendance, and not depart till they have licence from the said Commissioners so to do. Well, now the Countrey is possesst with a new faith, and have a strong believe, that now at last this plot will be discovered, and their long expectations shall now be accomplished; But alas poore soules! they are as farre from the marke as ever they were, and are meerely drawne into a fooles paradise, for there is a plot found out, but not that they expected. The Commissioners for Compositions doe (instead of bringing men to a legall Tryall) take a List of mens Lands, and under them to bring in their fines according to their first A&t made and published to that purpose.

In plaine English, giving them to understand, that if they were not very quick in bringing in their Fines, they would take it by way of straint, or otherwayes make sale of their Estates according to the tenor of their Commission; this and onely this is their whole and onely businesse: and as for their brethren (the Commissioners for Examination) they proceede as hath beene said, calling the Inhabitants of one Parish (this weeke) and the Inhabitants of

the next Parish the next weeke, and so divers weekes are spent in deferring of time till the Fines were gathered in, and the time expired that the banished had to stay, and if they could but blindfold the People till then, all would be well. All this time their Troops of Horse are riding about the Countrey, and those Cavees we formerly spoke of, are now mounted indeed, upon the choicest Horses in the Countrey, and if they are not well mounted to day, to morrow they will be, for all the Horses the *Independents* have, are, (nay must, shall be at their service) and no opposition must be made against them, for they have an Act of oblivion, and Indemnity already past for what they had, or should doe whilest they were in Armes.

These are now the Lords of the Land, and command what they please, quartering one while at one Plantation, and another while at another, destroying and consuming the choycest Provisions the Countrey doth afford: and all too little to give them content, but must and doe receive from them all the incivill and abusive language they can devise; And this all done to perswade the People that the plot begins to be discovered, and was dangerous, that notwithstanding we were all long before disarmed, yet they durst not discharge their forces of Horse, for feare of some treachery: with these pretences

pretences they have anew befotted and blinded the People, hoping so to keepe them till we were gone, and then the worke would be finished.

But whilest they feede themselves with these hopes, the people begin to awake from their long dreame of expectation, and consider with themselves what the event of all this would be at last; They likewise take into serious consideration these Peoples grosse abuses they put upon us, and how contrary to all reason they kept their Forces of Horse still up, to the great prejudice of the Countrey, and that a great uprore had beene raised in the Countrey to the Inhabitants great disquiet, and all under pretence of that which in all this time they had not in the east made appeare. That it appeared to them that they had a designe to set up themselves and their adherents, and to make that Island a receptacle for men of their owne spirits: intending the ruine of all those that should oppose them; so that now it did concerne all men to looke about them, and if possible (to the utmost of their powers) labour the prevention of what was like to fall upon them in generall. These considerations cause many People (though Cavaliers) to murmur at their proceedings: insomuch that some of them were questioned, and lookt upon as ad-

herents to and favourers of the *Independents* (as they call them.) This fire being kindled would not be so speedily quenched, but they resolve (in some measure) to make the grandees acquainted with their thoughts concerning their proceedings, and to that purpose, being at a Feast (which at present is the greatest of their employments.) The twelfth day of *June*, 1650. the Captaines of their Army being likewise invited with them, made repaire into the roome where they were, and exprest themselves unto them to this purpose; That they heard there were great discontents in the Countrey occasioned by their so harsh dealing with the *Independents*, fearing that thereby Trade might be obstructed, which would be the certaine ruine of the Countrey; and that by their bidding defiance to the *Parliament*, (in so high a nature) they should be proclaimed Rebels to their native Countrey, and deprived of all their faire & free correspondence, which they had so long enjoyed; That when they commanded them in Armes they pretended it was onely to shew their loyalty, and forwardnesse to and for His Majesty; And further that a plot was pretended to them that the *Independents* had to destroy all the loyally affected to His Majesty, which as yet had not appeared according to expectation, with divers
the

the like expressions, desiring them that such a compofure might be made of all differences betwixt them, and those they had accused, that a finall destruction and perpetuall ruine might not ensue, which was much feared by divers the Inhabitants of that Island.

These discontents of the People they seeme to remove, with encouraging them, that they needed not suffer their thoughts to be posselt with any such thing, as that the *Parliament* would take notice of their proceedings against them, alledging, they had their hands full otherwayes, that if it were not so, they might fix their eye upon *Virginia*, *Bermoudas*, and the like, who had shewn them a president for what they did; and yet the *Parliament* had not once taken notice of it; That they would find wayes of protection, viz. by the *Hollanders*, so that they neither did, nor would, neither had cause, to mind the *Parliament*, nor what they would, or could doe to them, with divers sleighting expressions, and contumelious words to the same effect.

These expressions (however smoothed up, and seemingly taken no notice of to the eye of the People) yet notwithstanding is Gall and Vineger, bitter unto them; now they apprehend the mystery of their iniquity begins to be discovered through the thin vaile of their pretences,

tences, and *Simeon* accuses *Levi* of the same iniquity he himselfe is guilty of ; So that now or never they must save their credits with the People, who begin to be jealous of them ; and the more because their Generall *Waldron* his Maske of pretended loyalty is grown so thredbare, that the face of covetousnesse appears through it most apparently : the appearance of which frights the People out of a good opinion of them into a bad, and therefore with all expedition something or other must be done : to which purpose, having nothing else to helpe themselves withall, they make this insuing pretence, and publish it, concluding that they wil at last satisfie the Peoples expectations, and their own lusts at once.



By the Assembly, the 13. of
June, 1650

W Hereas *the persons hereafter named,*
and others, have bin censured to de-
part this Island, have made use of the
favour given them by the Generall Assembly
in

in their freedom and liberty hitherto allowed them, to no other purpose but to travell from place to place to assert their own innocency, and the oppression of the Generall Assembly in the punishing of them, which shall upon their Tryall appeare to the whole World to the contrary, which shall with as much speed as may be possible be prosecuted against them. And they have used likewise many seditious and scandalous speeches, to stir up many good People to ingage with them, and discontents His Majesties Subjects in this Island, by telling them we have lost our Trade with England, and impudently affirming the Generall Assembly are ashamed of what they have done; And that none of them shall be banished, but that all banishment and order against them shall be repealed, of all which good proof in due time shall be made, to their further shame and punishment; And also to satisfie His Majesties loving Subjects, who have resented the licentiousnesse of these mens tongues familiarly apparent in all parts of this Island.

Be

Be it therefore Ordered, *That Lieutenant Colonell James Drax, Capt. Thomas Midelton, Captaine Renoyald Aline, Master Edward Thompson, Master Constant Silvester, Lieutenant Thomas Rouse, Lieut. John Johnson, Master Thomas Perkins, and Master Christopher Lyne, be committed prisoners to the House and Plantation of the said Lieutenant Colonell James Drax; whither they are to repaire on Munday next ensuing, and there to remaine untill they be duly delivered by the Order of the Generall Assembly, and not to depart thence in the meane time without Licence of two Justices of the Peace, or the Summons of the Judge of a Court, to which upon any just occasion their attendance may be required, and that in their safe keeping, Colonell Waldrond, and Colonell Modiford, are hereby desired to raise a Guard of eightene Musketeers commanded by an Officer in Commission, according to Marshall Discipline untill the said Guard shall by the Order of the Generall Assembly, bee discharged, and*
the

the same to be maintained at the charge of the persons above named.

And be it further Ordered, *That all other the said persons nominated to goe off this Island, be confined to their Houses and Plantations, and not to depart from thence untill the time appointed for their departure be accomplished, upon paine of forfeiting all their whole Estates, unlesse upon any such departure, they have a License under the Hand of the two next Justices of the Peace, or Warrant from the Judge of a Court, who are hereby authorized upon any extraordinary occasion, to grant the same, and not other-ways.*

H. GOULDWELL.

Secretary.

These men want not of resolution to carry on their designe, they Banish us from all thats deare unto us, (that they can Banish us from) and yet they will have us acknowledge they have dealt very favourably with us; They charge us with Impudence, but it is *Skimeis* disposition to raile, and therefore we will passe it by as an
Im-

Imperfection in him, and onely take notice that their proceedings are carried on with confidence in the best nature; charging us with most palpable untruths, in all their Declarations, and who so will but take notice of them, shall find them fathering all manner of forgeries upon us. They charge us with going from place to place to stir up the people to side with us, accusing us of reporting they were ashamed of what they had done, which thing is most false. But this we conclude, that if the spirit of grace were so prevalent with them, as the spirit of deceit and falshood is, they would and justly might be ashamed of that way they have so unjustly and perniciously proceeded in; But it fares with them as with the Bankrout, when seeing he is over-shoos, steps further into the deepe of a desperate condition, and concludes it cannot be worse then it is; These men have decreed a wicked decree to ruine men, their Wives and Children to perpetuity, to advance themselves and theirs, and the *Serpent* that perswaded them to begin it (as yet) failes them not, but presses them on to effect the business they have begun; And to that purpose fits them with new supplies of false and scandalous suggestions, fathering the discovery of all their mischievous actions upon us, when all that are not wilfully blind may run and reade them. It is worthy the taking notice

tice of, how this potion (given them by their owne party) works, It inflames the blood, offends the stomach, disturbs the braine in so high a nature, that they are no better then meerely mad ; and seeing their designs discovered (ere it was totally effected) they are now resolved that as the Father of lies hath shewed them the way, they will with all diligence proceede and finish a bloody Tragedy, (if God by his providence doe not gratioously prevent it;) And being brought to their last shift, they will not looke upon any thing as an obstacle in their way, but lives as well as Estates shall goe to satisfie their lusts. It was the expresse words of Colonel *T. M.* (one that is no small man amongst them) to one of our friends, that if he acted so high in the businesse as the *Waldronds* did, he would hang good store of us, and by that means engage the Country in the quarrell; So that the Country (if any opposition came) being as deeply engaged as themselves, might stand by them: You may apparently see what their Intentions are, by this their Act of Imprisoning and confining men ; for seeing the Country will not have a good opinion of them, they will endeavour to procure it though by blood, which they may easily doe, by picking out such a sort of men for Juries as they know are of their owne temper, and will not faile to
accomplish

accomplish their designs for them, to the utmost of their desires, in hopes of being advanced (by them) to places of Honour and Eminency ; The consideration of these their utmost and unparalleled proceedings against us, their variable proceedings in Acting, and reacting, in their Proclaiming and Anti-proclaiming of this, and that, one thing this day, and another the next, argues them to be double minded men, and unstable in all their waies; making Lies the originall of this their utmost quarrell, and their refuge in all their proceedings; and therefore so many of us as had any conveniency or opportunity, thought it more safe to submit to their former Acts of Banishment, then to stand to what might ensue, knowing their wills to be their Law, and having forces on foote to compell their wills to be Executed, there remains small hopes of any justice in their proceedings: and further, we had certaine Intelligence from some that Act with them, (though unwillingly) onely for the preservation of their Estates, That they were resolved upon the businesse; and their resolution was to Condemne so many men, by vertue of which Condemnation their Estates would be confiscated; (which is the onely thing they aime at) this being done as they see occasion, they would Reprieve some, or it might be most of them, upon acknowledging
of

of their proceedings to be just, and they mercifull men ; If any seeme to be faithlesse in the beliefe of this thing, in regard it is of so high and horrid a nature, that men should beforehand determine of proceedings in this nature, we shall cleare it by good & perfect Testimony. But that will not neede, for we rest confident, wofull experience hath made it manifest ere this time, upon our friends left behind us ; if the wisdome and providence of God doe not graciously prevent them, by putting a hooke into their Nostrials, as many times he doth, whereby he restrains the Rage of ungodly, cruell, & bloudy minded men.

This (courteous Reader) as briefly as with conveniency we could, you have the true and perfect relation of all their proceedings, of which if thou dost but take a serious view, (with the eye of impartiality) thou wilt find them (whilst charging us with a plot against them) most plainly plotting, complotting, and conspiring first against us for our Estates, and now at last for our lives ; we shall now proceede to a Declaration, wherein we shall not assert any thing but truth it selfe, which we declare and affirm to God and the world, (being well assured that we must give an account thereof, as well as of all other our words and actions at the last and dreadfull day of the Lord ;) By which their shame and our innocency will most plainly appeare.

A



A

DECLARATION, &c.

WHereas by the severall *Acts and Declarations of the publick Enemies of the peace of that late flourishing Island Barbadas; these our said Enemies doe* (for the vindication of themselves and their mischievous Actions) most maliciously charge us guilty of intending and endeavouring the disturbance of the peace, and destruction of them, and the alteration of Government in Church and State; with divers other suggestions, and fomentations, wherewith they labour to blindfold those that ignorantly pin their faith upon their owne relation; without seriously examining their sub-till practices, and proceedings, of which (though) whosoever takes a serious view, may receive full and absolute satisfaction; Yet for the further and better
information

information of Impartiall spirits, we have put forth this Declaration, which with their severall proceedings against us, we desire them to peruse and impartially to judge of; And if we in any particular appeare guilty of their Charge laid against us, then let the righteous smite us, and it shall be a kindness; let them reprove us, and it shall be an excellent oyle which shall not breake our head.

In the first place (as a prime piece of their policy) they begin with matter of Religion; Calling us seditious, schismaticall, and factious persons, hereby endeavouring to make us appeare odious to the people, and Hereticks in their esteeme, and appearing so to them. It is lawfull (in their judgements) to persecute and prosecute us to death; Their proceedings makes this appeare to be one of their Tenets, which they Imbrace from the Popish faith; To which we answer, (very briefly) in the words of the Apostle; That we confesse after the way which thy call Heresie, so worship we the God of our Fathers, believing all things that

are written in the Law and the Prophets, *desiring with the Apostle*, to know nothing but Jesus Christ, and him crucified; *being stedfastly assured that* there is no other name under Heaven, whereby we shall be saved, *then by Jesus Christ*; who is to us justification, Sanctification, and Redemption; *desirous to be* zealous of good works, *because the Lord hath commanded us to be* Holy, as he is Holy, *and because good works are profitable unto men, but not dreaming (as some doe) to merit our owne Salvation thereby; which glorious inheritance Jesus Christ hath already purchased with his precious blood; To which precious fountaine, who so doth not come to wash, shall remaine bespotted with the Leprosie of Sin, and guilt to all Eternity. But we intend not any large discourse (at present) upon this particular, onely these few words that are spoken, are to the apprehensions of those we desire to give satisfaction to, in this first particular, which is to point of worship.*

The next thing they object against us is,
our

our being stirred up by many false scandalls and suggestions fomented and spread abroad by the heads (say they) of the Independent Faction; In answer to which we positively declare, that we were not moved to doe what we did, (which was onely to Petition) by any other person or persons, thing or things whatsoever, save only the persons & actions of themselves declared in their Act & Oath, which they would have imposed upon us, whereby at once they went about to deprive us of all our lawfull Rights and Priviledges, and to make us, and ours, slaves and vassalls to them and theirs to perpetuity; Obliging us by Oath, to maintaine them and their actions (with our lives and fortunes) against all power whatsoever that should oppose them: So that though they should be guilty of all the unjust actions that it is possible for men to be guilty of under the Sun (as they are subject enough to be) whether committed against our selves, or the authority established in England, (or both) or any authority from them derived, whereby they might (or should) call them to an account for their un-

just and deſtable actions of what nature ſoever ; Yet we muſt maintaine and defend them in their actions, and not onely ſo, but muſt acknowledge them done by good and lawfull authority ; we would gladly propound one queſtion, which we ſtate very plainly thus, A Servant engaged to ſerve his Maſter for a certaine tearme of yeares, is by his ſaid Maſter (without any cauſe at all) ſo aſſaulted, and beaten, that his life is in great danger thereby ; or at the beſt he ſhall loſe an Arme, a Hand, an Eye, or ſome principall member, whether the ſaid Servant may not crave his patience, and petition him to forbear his ſo violent proceedings, without offending the Law ? This I preſume is granted he may freely doe, without any offence given to the Law at all ; How unjust then doe thoſe men appeare, in the judgements and apprehenſions of all men : who becauſe we have petitioned for the Arme of our juſt rights, the Hand of our knowne customers, and the Eye of our antient privileges, which is our birthright ; will moſt wilfully and cruelly deſtroy both Armes, Hands,

lands, Eyes, Bodies, and Lives at once? hat this they have endeavoured to doe, th most evidently appeare by all their tions and proceedings, which we will ve to the judicious Reader to judge of, d proceed to the third particular of eir accusation, which containes their and charge in mattter of fact, viz.

Have put themselves in
Armes, and Acted in
an hostile manner, to
the utter ruine of the
Loyall Inhabitans of
this Island, had not
God in his great mercy
prevented the same.

This Charge containes matter of
act in a very high nature indeed,
were it not that Sathan can trans-
forme himsele into an Angell of light, and
then he intends the greatest mischiefes,

pretend the most of goodnesse, we should more then admire the fallacies of fraile man, (whose breath is in his Nostrils) who in the Morning flourisheth and boasteth great things, and in the Evening is cut downe and withered; who doth attempt to make God himselfe, as it were a Fig-leave, to cover the nakednesse of their most detestable and abhorred actions: But leaving this we come to answer the particulars of their Charge. And first, as for Armes there were none taken up but by the Governours expresse order, and particular Commissions then immediately directed to Lieutenant Colonell *James Drax* and others. Secondly, the forces that were raised, did not exceede the number of one hundred and forty both Horse and Foote; who acted no hostility at all, save onely that one of *Waldron* his Sonnes rideing about (with an Officer of theirs) to raise forces for the Assistance of their Army, was taken by one of the Scouts and brought to the house of Lieutenant Colonel *Drax*, where he received all civill respect, and was discharged soone after upon the Governours order; This is all that was done or offered to be done by any of the said Forces, (for which they had the Governours expresse order) upon whose Command they disbanded, being not guilty of any other Act of hostility then what is here declared. You may take notice
of

of a small party of Horse which the Governour had to waite upon him (after he had notice *Waldron* was resolved to raise Rebellion) the number of which did not exceede thirty. As for any other Forces there were none raised, save onely one Regiment, and that was by expresse Order from the Colonell thereof, who is none of the least of *Waldrons* Abettors; This Regiment was commanded into the Field by the Lieutenant Colonell, Major, and severall Captaines thereof, at night, and in the morning they were all discharged, every man reparing to his owne Habitation, not having acted any hostility at all in the least.

This piece of Treachery you may reade at large in the foregoing Relation, which for brevity sake, and avoyding of reiteration, wee have omitted to insert here.

Thus *Reader*, thou hast a particular relation of all the forces raised (besides their owne Army) and of their Actions and Proceedings; by any of which, if we appeare guilty of their ruine, and the destruction of the Peace of that Island, doe Thou judge and passe sentence betweene Us; *whilest we minde you of the Originall cause of the Governours issuing forth of those Commissions, formerly granted for the levying of these few forces formerly spoken of; which was the contempt of his Declaration, which*
 hee

hee put forth, upon his being given to understand, how active *Waldron* and his abettors were in moving the People to Mutiny and Rebellion, as well by their scandalous Papers, and false Reports throwne and spread abroad, as otherwayes. A Copy of which *Declaration*, we have here inserted, viz.



By the GOVERNOUR.

WHereas notice hath beene taken of the frequent scattering of scandalous Papers, in many parts of this Island, and many false rumours and reports have beene raised on purpose to beget intestine, and civill broyles, to the ruine and disturbance of the Peace and quiet which we now enjoy.

I doe therefore declare that all such persons as shall hereafter be found guilty of spreading any such scandalous Papers, false Rumours and Reports, shall be proceeded against and punished as Enemies to
the

the publick Peace of this Island; And I doe hereby require all Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in the severall parts of this Island (whom it may concerne) carefully to apprehend all such persons, and send them as Rebels to the Gaole.

And I do likewise forbid any person, or persons to take up any Armes offensive to the Peace: or in any hostile manner upon paine of Death.

Given under my Hand this 29th day
of *April*, Anno Dom. 1650.

PHILLIP BELL.

You see this *Declaration* bearing date the 29. day of *April* 1650. And the thirtieth day of the same Moneth they are in Armes, and have raised an alarum in that part of the Country, where their rising was, in contempt of the Governours Authority. You may also take notice that this *Declaration* doth enlarge our vindication; for themselves owne these Libells (mentioned at large in the Relation) containing such matter as is in them, which said Libells are by the Governour (justly Titled)
scandalous

scandalous Papers, and the Libellers seditions, and turbulent persons, whose endeavour was to beget intestine and civill broyles amongst us. And good and just cause he had so to tearm them, for he sending to Colonell *Shelle* (who commanded the first Regiment that tooke up Armes,) That he should disband his forces, Hee received this Answer, that they would march up with Bullets in their mouths. Thus you see how they contemned authority in the highest nature, and whilst accusing others, themselves are the incendiaries that have studied and practized the Disturbance, Distraction and Defolation of the most flourishing Island (inhabited by the *English*) in that part of the World.

Notwithstanding the plaine and palpable discovery of these mens deceitfull, and diabolical actions towards us, yet they still persist in their accusing of us guilty of a designe against them; of the which (God is our faithfull witnesse in Heaven) we are so cleare *that such a thought hath never entered into our Hearts*; but (notwithstanding all their uncivill and most absurd carriage towards us from time to time) wee have given all due respect to those in authority, both in matters Civill and Martiall. This we confesse, that some amongst us have from time to time, earnestly desired that some
moderation

moderation might be used, when wee have heard and seene them both Act and Speake in so high a nature as (from time to time) they did, both against *Parliament* and *Army*, endeavouring to make them appeare (in the eye and esteeme of the People,) the most odious of men that ever acted upon the Theatre of the Earth; but all our desires were in vaine, for when we spoke of peace, they made themselves ready for war.

And wee must either subscribe to their Proceedings, and sweare their *Protestation* against all opposition whatsoever, or other-ways leave the Fruits of our long and tedious labours, and endeavours, which with the suffering of many and great hardships, and the passing through of many difficulties, wee have (through Gods blessing upon our indeavours) brought to such a measure of happy perfection, That no People under the Sun could have lived in a more happy condition then we should have done, had wee therewith enjoyed a civill Government; But now these devouring Caterpillers have overcome the Land, and the fruits of our labours (for these many yeeres under that *Torrid Zone*) is now become a prey to their licencious covetousnesse, whilst wee must retorne exiles to the Land of our nativity; which wee rather imbrace then to live (though
with

with the injoyment of our owne) under the Tyranny and Cruelty of such Antichristian People as they are, whose Belly is their God, whose glory is their shame, and whose lust is their Law; who scoffe at Religion, and make it a scorn and a by-word, who have to doe Justice: and as for Judgement it is farre from them; As for the Lord Hee is not in their thoughts, neither doe they regard Him, nor will they chuse any of His wayes.

It had beene a double happinesse to us, if Providence had prevented (these detractors) from ever comming amongst us, seeing their onely desires and delights are, to fish in troubled Waters, who like devouring Caterpillers, and gnawing Wormes, have endeavoured the consummation and destruction of that Commonwealth of *England*; And being (as hatefull Birds) routed out from thence, have laboured the eating out our bowells also.

They have had a suddaine rise from eating their bread at other mens Tables (the very chiefe of them) to possesse Plantations, Houses, Bread, tables and all; whilest the right owners are (by them banished) from relations, estates. But time and Providence may frustrate their expectations (which is to injoy them for ever) and cause the fruits of their mischievous actions justly to fall upon them, and their suddaine

daine sorings aloft receive as speedy a downfall, when their waxen wings shall be dissolved by the bright rayes of the Sun of impartiall Justice; which is now abroad in the World, and will in time (no question) finde them out, notwithstanding they have made a Covenant with Hell and Death, and having got the power of that part of the Earth into their hands, they thinke the power of Heaven cannot finde them out; but the contrary will (in good time) appeare to the World which, will make the very remembrance of them to be odious and hatefull.

This briefe *Declaration* we own, and affirme to be really truth it selfe, the which (with the foregoing Relation) we refer not to immoderate and partiall men, for them we disowne, as impertinent Judges, knowing they rejoyce at their brethrens proceedings and successes, repining at nothing more then that themselves had not a hand in the businesse; hoping they may have it for a place of refuge when *England* (ashamed and overburthened with their abominable filthy loathsomenesse) shall spue them out; But to the moderate, judicious, and impartiall Reader, wee refer their proceedings and our *Declaration* to judge of; who is best able to discerne of things, who will see our innocency most eminently shining through the
darke

darke clouds of their aspersions, which they have rayfed for a pretence of their imperious Actions and Proceedings; which they have writ in fuch Characters, that all the World may run and reade: To the never-dying infamie of them and theirs, to all fucceeding Ages.

*Hold not thy Tongue O God; keepe not still
silence; refraine not thy Selfe O God, for
thine enemies make a murmuring, and they
that hate thee have lift up the head; They
have imagined craftily againſt thy People,
and taken counſell againſt thy ſecret ones;
They have ſaid, come, and let us root them
out that they be no more a People, and that
the name of Iſrael may be no more in remem-
brance, Pſal. 83. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

This

B ecause I am not in your wayes at all,
Y ou shall, saith he, with your inventions fall;
N ow at th' Eternalls Word, these Nimrods
 were

I n every place, pursu'd, and chas'd with feare,
C hased in minde, by Gods Impartiall band,
H ence they doe flie unto another Land.

O h Land, thy sorrowes, never did begin
L oe, till these bloudy Tyrants entreed in,
A nd now the froth, and scum of Englands
 Nation

S trives for their ends, to worke thy desolation;
F or since that England would not, thou shalt be
O pprest, and ruin'd, by their Tyrannie :
S ease Tyrants sease, or Heavens will finde you
 out

T he second time, and give you such a Route,
E re long, that you shall forced be to flie
R ejected whilest you live, and live to die
 :: *The Sonnes of ever living infamy.*



In the Island *BARBADAS*,
May the third *An. Dom.*

1650.

CHARLES STUART,

Son to the late King, was with great solemnity proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland &c. Immediately thereupon the Booke of Common Prayer was declared, to be the only Pattern of true worship, And commanded to be distinctly, and duly read in every Parish Church, every Lords Day &c.

H. GOVLDVVELL.

Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Governour, Counsell & Assembly,
May the 7.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE,
Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, having brought a Commission from the Right Honourable, James Earle of Carlisle, as his Lieutenant Generall of all the Crebe Islands, his Honour was willingly, and humbly received, and his Commission accepted of according to the Power and Contents thereof; And whereas it was the humble desires of the Governour, Counsell, and Assembly, to the Right Honorable the Lieutenant Generall, That in respect of the incertainty and distractions of the present Times, his Lordship would please to condescend to the continuance of this present Assembly, and Government, under all Offices both Civill, and Marshall, for the space of three moneths. His Lordship was pleased to assent thereunto; and ordered accordingly.

H. Goldwell, Sec.



POST-SCRIPT.

W*Hereas the Reader may haply be so curious, as to desire the Names of those persons that have suffered in the Island Barbadas ; He may take notice that John Webster, Mate to Captaine Benjamin Treneman, had his Tongue cut, and was burn'd in both Cheekes with the Letter T. Also Lieutenant John Brandon was burn'd in the Cheekes as aforesaid: these both suffered the 12 day of January, 1649. about twelve a Clock ; And whereas you finde the Discoverer of our Enemies mischievous intentions to be deciphered only by L.C.C.C. the Gentleman is Lieutenant Colonell Christopher Coddington. Likewise the Colonells Name that raised the Regiment, which you finde spoke of that was betrayd, is Colonell Thomas Modiford;*

